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| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS**  **(State correlation is not a perfect match-What makes them the same….what makes them different?)**  2.1.7.    Construct and use number lines, pictures and models, including rulers, to determine and identify equivalent ratios and fractions.  2.1.8.    Locate, label and estimate (round) fractions with like and unlike denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 by constructing and using models, pictures and number lines TMM Closest Estimate.  2.1.9.    Construct and use models, pictures and number lines, including rulers to compare and order fractional parts of a whole and mixed numbers with like and unlike denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 and 10.  2.1.10. Construct and use models, pictures and number lines, including rulers, to identify wholes and parts of a whole (including a part of a group or groups) as simple fractions and mixed numbers.  2.1.11. Use models to represent tenths and hundredths and record the representations using equivalent ratio, fraction and decimal notation (1⁄10, 0.1)  2.1.12. Express a ratio or division problem as a fraction and describe the relationship between the divisor and the remainder written as a fraction. For example: When determining the number of groups of 3 in 14, we say 14 ÷ 3 = 4 with a remainder of 2 or 4 ⅔).  2.1.13.Solve practical problems involving simple ratios and proportions, e.g., determining distance on maps, by using models, pictures and number patterns  2.1.20.    Use models and pictures to add and subtract fractions with like and unlike denominators of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 and match number sentences or equations to the problems.  2.1.21.    Identify or write number sentences to solve simple problems involving fractions with like denominators, decimals (tenths) and mixed numbers.(Includes Practicing Place Value)  2.1.22.    Write contextual problems involving the addition and subtraction of fractions with like denominators, decimals (tenths) and mixed numbers; solve the problems and justify the solutions.  2.1.23. Estimate a reasonable answer to simple problems involving fractions, mixed numbers and decimals (tenths).  **Ten Minute Math ONLY**  2.1.1.    Locate, label, compare and order numbers up to 100,000 using place value models, number lines and number patterns (including multiples of 1,000 and 10,000).(Practicing Place Value)  2.1.2.    Extend number patterns to determine 1,000 and 10,000 more and less than a given number in practical situations.(Practicing Place Value)  2.1.14.   Develop and use a variety of computational strategies including place value concepts, number lines and the commutative and associative properties to add and subtract three- and four-digit numbers and money amounts up to $1,000.00.(Practicing Place Value) |
| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS AND SCIENCE INTEGRATION** |
| **GLE’s but not CCSS** |
| **CCSS but not GLE’s** |